



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
TARIFF COMMISSION

REPORT  
ON

The Continuance of Protection to the  
Wood Screw Industry



तरिफ विभाग

BOMBAY 1960

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Continuance of Protection to the  
Wood Screw Industry 1960



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

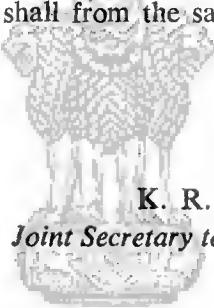
*New Delhi, the 22nd July, 1960.*

**NOTIFICATION**

**Tariffs**

**Nº. 35(1)-T.R./60.**—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied, after due inquiry, that the duty chargeable under the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), in respect of Iron or Steel wood screws falling under Item No. 63(33)(a) of the said Schedule and characterised as protective in the third column thereof, has become excessive for the purpose of securing the protection intended to be afforded by it to similar articles manufactured in India; ,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby reduces with effect from the 22nd July, 1960, the duty of customs on the said articles so that the duty chargeable shall from the said date be 35 per cent *ad valorem*.



**K. R. F. KHILNANI,**  
*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION

SHRI K. R. P AIYANGAR	...	...	<i>Chairman</i>
DR. S. K. MURANJAN, D.Sc. (LONDON)	...	...	<i>Member</i>
SHRI J. N. DUTTA	...	...	<i>Member</i>
SHRI R. S. BHATT	...	...	<i>Member</i>

## PANEL FOR THE INQUIRY

SHRI K. R. P. AIYANGAR  
SHRI J. N. DUTTA  
SHRI R. S. BHATT



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

*New Delhi, The 22nd July, 1960.*

**RESOLUTION**

**Tariffs**

**No. 35(1)-T.R./60.**—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Wood Screw Industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) Protection to the wood screw industry need not be continued beyond 31st December, 1960.
- (2) Necessary steps should be taken by Government to ensure that no export of wood screws takes place unless they are accompanied by a proper test certificate regarding the quality of the goods and proper packing.
- (3) In the context of increased supply of billets to them, wire manufacturers should endeavour to meet more fully and expeditiously the demand of wood screw manufacturers.
- (4) National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd. should take urgent steps to improve the quality of their wire rods and wires so as to conform to Indian Standard Specifications.

2. Government accept recommendation (1). Necessary legislation will be undertaken in due course to deprotect the Industry with effect from the 1st January, 1961.

3. Government have taken note of recommendation (2).

4. The attention of the wire manufacturers (*viz.* Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., and National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd.) is invited to recommendation (3).

5. The attention of National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd., Calcutta is drawn to recommendation (4).

**ORDER**

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India.

**K. R. F. KHILNANI,**  
*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REPORT ON THE CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO THE WOOD SCREW INDUSTRY

1.1. The claim of the mild steel wood screw industry to protection has been the subject of four inquiries by the Tariff Board and the Tariff Commission till now. Briefly, the industry was granted protection for the first time in 1947 for a period of three years on the recommendation of the Tariff Board in 1946 by converting the then prevailing revenue duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* into a protective duty at the same rate. Consequent on the levy of a surcharge of 5 per cent. under the Finance Act, 1951, the protective duty on iron or steel wood screws was raised to 31½ per cent. *ad valorem*. After the third inquiry the rate of protective duty was revised with effect from 22nd August 1953 to 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* or 5 As. per gross, whichever was higher. The protection continued to this industry as a sequel to the fourth inquiry in 1957 is due to expire on 31st December 1960 and the present inquiry was undertaken under Section 11(e) read with Section 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, to review the protection enjoyed by the industry till now and to recommend its increase, decrease, modification or abolition according to the circumstances of the case. The current rates of protective duty as revised by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1957 are 35 per cent. *ad valorem* or 35 nP. per gross, whichever is higher.

2.1. Questionnaires were issued to producers, importers and consumers in December 1959. A press note was issued on 16th December 1959 inviting firms, associations and others interested in the inquiry to obtain copies of relevant questionnaires from the Commission and send their replies.

**Method of inq-** The Development Wing, the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals and the Iron and Steel Controller were each requested to furnish a memorandum on the various aspects of the industry. Steps were taken to elicit the views of the State Governments concerned with regard to the problems confronting the wood screw manufacturing units in their States. The Associations of producers were requested to submit memoranda on the present position of the industry. Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., Jamshedpur and National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd., Calcutta were asked to furnish information regarding the supply position of mild steel wire rods and wires required by the industry. Data regarding c.i.f. prices and landed costs of wood screws were called for from Collectors of Customs at the principal ports. A list of those to whom questionnaires and letters were addressed and from whom replies or memoranda were received is given in Appendix I.

2.2. Shri K. R. P. Aiyangar, Chairman and Dr. S. K. Muranjan, Shri J. N. Dutta and Shri R. S. Bhatt, Members, visited the factory of Southern Industrial Corporation Private Ltd., Madras on 12th January 1960. Shri K. R. P. Aiyangar and Shri R. S. Bhatt visited the factory

of Jagatjit Engineering Works, Kapurthala on 18th February 1960 and the factories of Universal Screw Factory, Chheharta and K. B. Engineering Company Ltd., Amritsar on 19th February 1960. They visited the Standard Screw Factory, Delhi on 22nd February 1960. Shri K. R. P. Aiyangar, Shri J. N. Dutta and Shri R. S. Bhatt visited the factory of Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Bombay on 15th March 1960. Shri J. N. Dutta, accompanied by Shri Hari Bhushan, Technical Director (Engineering and Metallurgy) visited the factories of Bengal Screw Mfg. Co. Ltd. and Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Calcutta on 8th February 1960. They visited the factory of Savita Industries Ltd., Calcutta on 9th February 1960 and that of Capstan Wire Products, Calcutta on 10th February 1960.

2.3. Shri U. R. Padmanabhan, Cost Accounts Officer, visited the factory of Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta from 5th to 8th February 1960 and examined its cost of production of mild steel wood screws. The cost of production of wood screws manufactured by Southern Industrial Corporation Private Ltd., Madras was examined by Shri E. S. Natarajan, Assistant Cost Accounts Officer in January 1960.

2.4. A public inquiry into this industry was held on 18th March 1960. A list of persons who attended the inquiry is given in Appendix II.

3.1. We set out below in brief the extent to which **Implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission in its Report (1957) on matters other than tariffs.** the recommendations made in our last report on matters other than tariffs have been implemented:

### 3.2. *Recommendation No. 1 :—*

“The Industry should be given all possible assistance in obtaining its requirements of steel wire”.

The Development Wing has informed us that though allotment of steel wires to manufacturers of wood screws was made on the basis of their single shift capacity, actual deliveries from indigenous sources fell short of allotments. To mitigate hardships some imports were also allowed within the limited foreign exchange available and many of the units were able to work more than one shift during 1959.

### 3.3. *Recommendation No. 2 :—*

“Steps should be taken to ensure closer co-ordination between the quantity of steel wire for which quota certificates are issued to manufacturers of wood screw, the quantity of billets to the Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. for this purpose and the actual deliveries effected by the Company to different manufacturers. The manufacturers on their part should arrange to place their indents with the Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. as soon as they receive the quota certificates”.

The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel has stated that necessary steps have been taken to ensure closer co-ordination between the quantity of steel wire for which quota certificates are issued to the manufacturers of wood screws, the quantity of billets allotted to Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. for this purpose and actual deliveries effected by the Company to different manufacturers.

#### 3.4. *Recommendation No. 3 :—*

“The wood screw factories which have facilities for drawing steel wire from wire rods should be given reasonable supplies of wire rods”.

We are informed that while an endeavour was made to supply wire rods to such manufacturers of wood screws as have facilities for wire drawing, actual supplies fell short of requirements owing to shortage of billets. The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel expects the supply position of billets to improve by 1961 and till then it would endeavour to supply wire rods and wires to the screw manufacturing industry to the extent possible subject to their availability and taking into consideration the requirements of essential projects.

#### 3.5. *Recommendation No. 4 :—*

“The industry should as far as possible use tested steel wire for the manufacture of wood screws”.

Barring a few manufacturers who obtain their entire or major part of their requirements in the form of tested steel wires, others have been using untested wires. The explanations offered by the latter are (a) inability of indigenous producers of wire to supply tested materials regularly and in time, and (b) cheapness of untested wires. They have also stated that untested wires supplied by Indian Steel and Wire Products are satisfactory and conform to Indian Standard Specifications.

#### 3.6. *Recommendation No. 5 :—*

“The manufacturers of wood screws should examine the desirability of adopting certain common specifications for steel wire in order to facilitate the production of this material”.

The manufacturers have stated that orders placed by them for wire rods and wires are of the standard sizes which are produced in the country. The main producer of wires also stated that he has rationalised and reduced the gauges of wires and is able to supply gauges as near specifications of screw manufacturers as possible.

#### 3.7. *Recommendation No. 6 :—*

“The State Governments concerned should give Jagatjit Engineering Works, Kapurthala and Badhwar & Co., Delhi, reasonable priority in the allocation of electric power”.

The case of Jagatjit Engineering Works was taken up by the Development Wing with the Punjab Government. The factory has reported that it has been sanctioned 30 kw. load for night shift only, but so far no physical supply of such power has been made. The unit has urged that in order to enable it to bring down its cost of production, power should be allocated for both day and night shifts. We are, however, informed that owing to power shortage in general in the Punjab, the position has worsened and the factories in the State including the wood screw units are operating at present for five days a week. Badhwar & Co. has reported that though allotment of additional power for night shift has been made, it was unable to avail itself of such power owing to shortage of raw materials.

### 3.8. *Recommendation No. 7 :—*

“The quality of indigenous wood screws has improved considerably since the last inquiry. The manufacturers, however, should take note of the defects pointed out by Railways and adopt further measures to improve the quality of their products”.

Most of the manufacturers have stated that no complaints have been received by them in respect of their products. The matter is discussed further in paragraph 7.2.

4.1. At the last inquiry we estimated the annual demand for wood screws during 1957 at 8 million gross (or about 3,650 tons) per annum ~~Domestic demand~~ and expected that it would increase to about 12 million gross (or about 5,450 tons) per annum by 1960. During the present inquiry we have received estimates of annual demand ranging from 8·5 to 12 million gross during 1960 and from 11·4 to 16 million gross during 1963. The Development Wing has estimated that the demand for wood screws would be 12 million gross for 1960 and that it would increase by 1 million gross a year. It has, however, observed that it is not possible to estimate precisely the demand for a consumer item like wood screws. Universal Screw Factory has placed its estimate of demand at 8·5 million gross for 1960 and does not expect it to rise till the end of 1962. Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. Ltd. has estimated the demand at 8·6 million gross for 1960, 9·4 million gross for 1961, 10·4 million gross for 1962 and 11·4 million gross for 1963. Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd. has estimated the demand at 10 million gross for 1960, 11 million gross for each of the years 1961 and 1962 and 12 million gross for 1963. According to Capstan Wire Products Private Ltd., the demand is of the order of 12 million gross for 1960 and that it will rise to 16 million gross in 1963.

4.2. A reliable guide for assessment of domestic demand is the availability of wood screws as indicated by sales of indigenous wood

screws and imports *minus* exports. The relevant figures for the last three years are given below :—

(Figures in gross)

Year	Sales of domestic wood screws	Imports	Exports	Quantity available for consumption
1957 . . . .	7,863,356	1,395,020	8,140	9,250,236
1958 . . . .	7,109,953	454,740	26,840	7,537,853
1959 . . . .	8,733,470	358,380	18,040	9,073,810

The data relating to sales of indigenous wood screws are not complete as they do not include sales of wood screws by small scale units.

4.3. The various estimates of demand furnished to us as also the sales and imports of wood screws were discussed at the public inquiry. We were informed that due to demand outstripping production all wood screws have a ready market and that a sizeable portion of the demand during 1958 and 1959 remained unfulfilled. It was agreed generally that it was not possible to make an accurate estimate of future demand as this would depend on the growth of several consuming industries, notably, building, furniture and cabinet-making and no forecast of their growth was possible at this stage. However, the conclusion reached was that it would not be far wrong to place the demand for 1960 at 11 million gross. As regards the future, we anticipate that the demand will increase at least by one million gross per annum and that the total demand will reach a minimum of 14 million gross in 1963.

### 5.1. Units registered with the Development Wing.

5.1.1. At the time of the last inquiry in 1957, there were 18 units registered with the Development wing engaged in the manufacture of wood screws. On the basis of data furnished by the units the rated capacity on single shift aggregated to 5,578,773 gross per annum. In addition, two units, namely, Northern India Steel Works, Amritsar and Punjab Steel Rolling Mills, Baroda, claimed at that time an annual capacity on single shift of 90,000 and 78,000 gross respectively.

5.1.2. The statement below shows the annual installed capacity on single shift of the several units as reported by them at the last inquiry in 1957, together with information regarding their present capacity and

actual production during 1957, 1958 and 1959. The figures of present capacity and production are based on the data received from the units :—

(Figures in gross)

Name of the unit	Rated (Single capacity shift)	Production				
		1957	At the end of 1959	1957	1958	1959
1. Badhwar & Co, Delhi	144,000	144,000		1,617	15,097	16,799
2. Bengal Screw Mfg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	180,000	420,000		281,961	276,245	500,222
3. Gowrihouse Metal Works, Rajapalayam.	312,000	300,000		225,377	342,313	387,897
4 Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Bombay.	1,044,000	1,566,000		3,683,872	2,761,245	3,682,880
5. Jagatjit Engineering Works, Kapurthala.	420,000	420,000		417,866	448,372	418,715
6. Capstan Wire Products, Calcutta.	93,600	180,000		242,252	226,696	198,579
7. Matharoo Brothers, Amritsar.	78,000	120,000		142,495	184,866	205,705
8. K. B. Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., Amritsar.	180,000	180,000		191,185	73,033	141,637
9. Punjab Steel Rolling Mills, Baroda.	78,000	90,000		1,533	Nil	Nil
10. Savita Industries Ltd. Calcutta.	48,000	84,000		27,700	17,040	28,617
11. Southern Industrial Corp. Pvt. Ltd., Madras.	360,000	600,000		443,323	606,876	865,746
12. S. S. Miranda Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	321,048	372,840		317,822	268,159	329,694
13. Standard Screw Fac- tory, Delhi.	300,000	300,000		116,524	129,044	175,668
14. Steel and Allied Pro- ducts Ltd., Calcutta.	630,000	630,000		621,973	621,812	840,447
15. Universal Screw Fact- tory, Chheharta.	720,000	720,000		466,997	332,244	374,274
16. Victor Industries, Amritsar.	300,000	480,000		294,093	320,796	315,787
17. National Industries, Amritsar.	109,125	216,000		222,087	157,595	209,894
18. Wood Screw Ltd., Ahmedabad.	300,000	312,000		52,944	7,639	8,564

Name of the unit	Rated capacity (Single shift)		Production		
	1957	At the end of 1959	1957	1958	1959
19. K. T. Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	39,000	39,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
20. Northern India Steel Works, Amritsar.	90,000	108,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
21. Punjab Metal Works, Bombay.	N.A.	120,000	Nil	Nil	62,700
22. Sarbjit Industries, Amritsar.	N.A.	204,000	Nil	Nil	148,404
23. Hind Wire Industries (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	N.A.	180,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	5,746,773	7,785,840	7,751,621	6,789,072	8,906,229

It is noticed that there are 23 units now as against 20 in 1957 and that 12 of them have reported a higher capacity than at the time of the last inquiry. The units are located in Bombay, Punjab, West Bengal and Madras. There was a fall in production by about 1 million gross from 1957 to 1958 owing mainly to shortage of raw materials. This was followed by a recovery in 1959 and production rose from 6.789 million gross in 1958 to 8.906 million gross in 1959. Several units worked more than one shift in 1959.

5.1.3. By numbers most of the units are either proprietary or partnership concerns and only a few have formed themselves into corporate undertakings. The bulk of the machinery installed in many of the factories has been fabricated locally. The equipments installed can be used also for the manufacture of brass screws and many units switch over to the production of brass screws when either mild steel wires or wire rods are not available or there is a spurt in demand for brass screws. Almost all the units are also engaged in the manufacture of machine screws and many have a work-shop and tool room where they produce their own dies, tools and maintenance parts. As the tool room in some of the factories is not properly equipped and the craftsmen employed are also not well trained, the tools and dies produced by them are not satisfactory.

5.1.4. The average number of workers (skilled and unskilled) employed during 1959 on machine or wood screws was 1,572. The scales of wages and other perquisites vary from State to State and even from factory to factory.

#### 5.2. Units borne on the list of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries :—

5.2.1. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries informed us that there are about 28 units in the small scale sector which are engaged in the production of wood screws and on the basis of a

survey carried out during 1956-57 he estimated that their production would be of the order of 4 million gross in 1957, 4.95 million gross in 1958 and 6.09 million gross in 1959. Later, on the basis of information furnished by 11 of the 19 State Institutes, he has reported the following data regarding capacity and production of 14 units :—

Sl. No.	Place' of Institute	No. of small units	Estimated Capacity per annum unless otherwise stated	Estimated total production in gross		
				1957	1958	1959
1	Delhi . . .	2	444,000 gross	116,524	132,284	186,855
2	Madras . . .	1	1,000 gross (per shift of 8 hours) or 300,000 gross per Annum.	225,377	342,313	N.A.
3	Indore . . .	1	0.08 ton (per shift of 8 hours) or 316,800 gross per annum.	The unit was expected to go into production in January 1960.		
4	Hyderabad . . .	1	204,600 tons	Production of wood screws and wire nails is yet to be started.		
5	Kanpur . . .	*6	1,023,000 gross	340,648	313,524	60,088 (for 6 months).
6	Orissa . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7	Assam . . .	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mysore . . .	..	..	..	..	..
9	Jammau and Kashmir.	1	109,200 gross	..	..	75,600 (Sept. to December).
10	Rajasthan . . .	1	120,000 gross	The unit is stated to have gone into production only recently.		
11	West Bengal	4	459,000 gross	62,452	83,255	190,072
TOTAL		2,976,600 gross		745,001	871,376	452,615

\*Data relate to 3 units.

The Development Commissioner has also informed as that the units in the small scale sector do not have up-to-date machinery, employ insufficiently trained workers and also suffer from shortage of raw materials. They do not have proper sales organisation. The quality of their products is poor.

5.2.2. The statistics furnished by the Development Commissioner were discussed at the public inquiry. It was generally agreed that the estimates of production of 4 million gross in 1957 to 6.09 million gross in 1959 by small scale units were unrealistic and that it would be fair to assume the production of those units at 1 million gross during 1959.

5.3. Taking the two sectors together, the total capacity on single shift works out to about 9 million gross per annum. Their combined output was 8,496,622 gross in 1957, 7,660,448 gross in 1958 and 9.9 million gross (approximately) in 1959.

#### 5.4. *Expansion and diversification of production :—*

5.4.1. *Expansion.*—The Commission in its 1953 report observed that there did not appear to be any need for establishing any new units but nothing should be done to prevent the expansion and modernisation of the existing ones. In connection with the present inquiry the Development Wing has stated that, in compliance with the above recommendation, it has not issued any licence for the establishment of new units. When we made the recommendation in 1953, the rated capacity on single shift of the units borne on the list of the Development Wing was 5.578 million gross and production was 2.5 million gross. There has been considerable progress since then. The rated capacity of the industry (both large and small scale) on single shift is estimated at 9 million gross and actual production during 1959 was slightly above the rated capacity. Domestic demand is not yet met in full and for lack of competition there is a risk of the quality of products going down. We also anticipate considerable rise in demand in the future. We, therefore, suggest that Government may review the position and permit either further expansion of existing units or establishment of new ones.

5.4.2. *Diversification.*—Southern Industrial Corporation has stated that it has started producing Dowell screws and that it has plans to manufacture Round Head, Phillips Recess and electroplated wood screws of various types. Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., has informed us that its Bombay factory is equipped to manufacture Dowell screws and that it has plans to manufacture galvanised conehead Roofing wood screws. Jagatjit Engineering Works, Kapurthala, has claimed that it has the equipment to produce all types of wood screws and that it is prepared to undertake their manufacture provided orders for reasonable quantities are placed on them. We are also informed that the demand for (i) galvanised conehead gutter wood screws, (ii) galvanised mushroom head gutter screws, (iii) largehead coffin screws, (iv) squarehead coffin screws, and (v) laying-in-screws, is at present not appreciable.

6.1. The principal raw material for wood screws is hard bright mild steel wire. The specifications for such wire are laid down in Indian

**Raw materials and consumable stores** Standard Specification No. I.S.451-1953 (as modified). Manufactures of wood screws obtain their supplies in the form of either wires or wire rods. Those who obtain their supplies in the form of rods have their own arrangements to draw them into

wires. Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., Jamshedpur continues to be the principal supplier of steel wire to the wood screw industry. This unit has been granted a licence for expansion of its capacity to 160,000 tons a year for wire rods and 75,000 tons a year for wire and wire products. We are informed that the machinery for expansion has been ordered and that the new capacity would go into production in 1961. National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd., Calcutta, which has a capacity to produce 250 tons of steel wires per month, utilises the major part of its capacity for the manufacture of rope wires and only a part is used for the manufacture of mild steel wire rods and wires of tested or untested quality. Besides supplies from these two domestic producers, a portion of the requirements of screw manufacturers is met by imports. We are also informed that the Government of India have licensed a number of units for the drawing of mild steel wires and that one unit amongst them, namely, Special Steel Private Limited, Bombay is expected to go into production during 1960. Except the expansion of India Steel and Wire Products Ltd. no rolling capacity for mild steel wire rods in coils is reported to have been licensed.

6.2. Steel wire for wood screws is a controlled item and both its production and distribution are planned and controlled by the Iron and Steel Controller. Steel billets manufactured by Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and imported billets are supplied to the following two manufacturers for conversion into rods and wires. Actual quantities of billets received by these two firms during the last three years were as follows :—

	1957	1958	1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1. Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	55,812	51,544	69,147
2. National Rolling and Steel Ropes	9,915	10,119	12,558

A portion of mild steel wires manufactured from these billets is made available to wood screw manufacturers against quota certificates issued by the Iron and Steel Controller on the recommendations of the Development Wing. Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. has furnished to us a statement showing the quantity of steel wires supplied by it to the several wood screw manufacturers which indicates a steady improvement from 2,230 tons in 1956 to 2,691 tons in 1957, 3,212 tons in 1958 and 4,100 tons in 1959. However, on 1st March, 1960 it had a back-log of 2,593 tons (including 494 tons of wire rods in coils) to supply. National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd. has stated that it was not possible to furnish such details as the indents planned by the Iron and Steel Controller did not indicate whether they were intended for wood screw manufacturers. The Development Wing has also informed us that indigenous supplies of wires were supplemented by imports in order to enable the industry to maintain production at a level higher than 1957. Notwithstanding these measures, wood screw manufacturers have

complained of shortage of raw materials and delayed deliveries. In the context of increased supply of billets to them wire manufacturers should endeavour to meet more fully and expeditiously the demand of screw manufacturers.

6.3. We are informed that with effect from the financial year 1957-58 and till the end of 1958, quota certificates to individual wood screw manufacturers were issued on a quarterly basis by the Iron and Steel Controller on the recommendations of the Development Wing. With effect from January, 1959 such quota certificates began to be issued by the Development Wing and since October 1959 quota certificates are issued on half-yearly instead of quarterly basis. These certificates are issued on the basis of 100 per cent of single shift requirements of individual manufacturer. A copy of the quota certificate issued by the Development Wing is sent to the Iron and Steel Controller who plans the production of wires and wire rods on the two main producers and issues the necessary planning notes. Since there is an overall shortage of billets it has not been possible for the Iron and Steel Controller to plan production for the entire quantities covered by the quota certificates issued by the Development Wing. The Iron and Steel Controller, however, hopes that the supply position of billets will improve in 1960 and that from 1961 when the additional rolling and drawing capacity of Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. will go into production, indigenous supplies will catch up with the requirements of wood screw manufacturers.

6.4. Manufacturers of wood screws were generally satisfied with the quality of wires and wire rods supplied by Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. They, however, complained of delays in deliveries. The representatives of India Steel and Wire Products Ltd. stated that delays had been due to shortage of billets; nevertheless he has been able to reduce his outstanding commitments to manageable proportions and with improved supplies of billets, he would be able to minimise delays in future. As regards supplies of wires and wire rods by National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd. there was a general complaint that they were not properly drawn and often snapped during drawing. Their performance was poorer than even the untested rods supplied by others. The representative of the unit who attended the public inquiry expressed the view that these defects might have arisen from the use of untested wires and wire rods. We were not satisfied with the explanation as the manufacturers making the complaint had asked for tested rods. We recommend that National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd. should take urgent steps to improve the quality of their wire rods and wires so as to conform to Indian Standard Specifications. For any reputed manufacturer this position should obtain irrespective of whether a buyer asks for a test certificate or not.

6.5. It will be seen from paragraph 3.4 that we recommended in our last report that such wood screw manufacturers as have facilities for drawing wires should be given reasonable supplies of wire rods. At the public inquiry it was represented that as a result of certain decision

taken by Government recently, the cost of indigenous wire rods at Bombay worked out to more or less the same as the cost of wires and that it was therefore no longer economical to draw wires from wire rods. It was stated that prior to 4th April, 1959 Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. was recognised as a main producer of rods and was permitted to sell its rods (including wire rods in coils) at the all-India rail head price and the freight incurred by the company used to be reimbursed from the Steel Equalisation Fund. Since 4th April, 1959, the company has been classified as a registered producer like other re-rollers and it has to sell its rods to consumers at ex-works price—the freight being payable by consumers. Controlled and Registered stockists are, however, at an advantage as they still obtain their supplies at the all-India rail head price. As regards wires, Indian Steel and Wire Products continues to be classified as a main producer and is permitted to sell its wires at port price *plus* place extra for interior destinations. The controlled port price of wires includes an element to cover the average outward freight incurred by the company. It was contended that this decision has affected adversely those screw manufacturers who obtain a part of their supplies in the form of wire rods. Mention was made that the ex-works price of 5 gauge wire rod is Rs. 710 per ton and the railway freight from Tatanagar to Bombay being Rs. 93 per ton, the cost of such rods at Bombay cannot be less than Rs. 803 per ton. As against this, the price of 7 gauge wire at Bombay, which is drawn from 5 gauge rods, is Rs. 823 per ton. We were informed that the margin was much too narrow to absorb the cost of drawing out wires inclusive of wastage which was reported to be about Rs. 83 per ton. The representatives of wood crew manufacturers contended that since it was not possible for them to obtain supplies of wires in the several guages required and that in any case they have to draw their own wires for a portion of their requirements for fuller use of installed capacity and for better control of size and quality of their products, the price of wire rod, which is an intermediate product, should be so adjusted that they are not put to loss for drawing their own wires. We see considerable force in this argument and suggest that Government should give their careful consideration to the matter and afford suitable relief to avoid the anomaly

6.6. The consumable stores required by the industry are high speed cutting steel, alloy steel, lubricants, mill stores, V.P.I. (Vapour Phase Inhibitor) packing paper and other packing materials. Except high speed cutting steel, alloy steel and V.P.I. paper which are imported, the rest are available indigenously.

7.1. *Standard specification.*—Indian Standard specification has been prescribed (IS: 451-1953) for wood screws. It gives in detail the standard specification for wood screws made of mild steel and brass. It also lays down the mechanical properties of steel that should be used for the manufacture of mild steel wood screws.

7.2. *Quality.*—In our last report (1957) we expressed the view that the quality of indigenous wood screws had improved considerably. We, however, drew the attention of the manufacturers to certain defects

brought to our notice by some of the Railway administrations and recommended that the industry should take steps to remove those defects and improve the quality of its wood screws still further. The main defects pointed out were inferior finish, irregularity in shape and size and insufficient sharpness of gimlet point. In connection with the present inquiry some of the manufacturers have informed us that they have introduced quality control at different stages of manufacture to improve the quality of their products in general. The Development Wing has informed us that it has not received any complaint against the quality of indigenous wood screws. It will be seen from paragraph 5.2.1. that the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has expressed the view that wood screws produced by small scale units are of poor quality. The views expressed by consumers in their replies to our questionnaires are divergent. The Bombay Port Trust, the Central Railway, the North Eastern Railway and the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. have no complaints against the domestic product while the Northern Railway, the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur and the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking have pointed out that some of the supplies received by them have been made from inferior quality of materials causing the screw head to be sheared off when the screw is tightened, the gimlet point was not sharp, the threads were shallow and the heads and slots were not properly formed. In the course of our visits to the various units, we found that barring a few units which had taken adequate measures to produce quality products and whose screws compared well with imported products, the others had not taken any steps to ensure the standard of their products. A few samples of screws marketed by these manufacturers were exhibited at the public inquiry and the view expressed by the representatives of the industry were that most of them were defective and that the defects have arisen from machining faults rather than from use of inferior materials. We are convinced that since the demand is far in excess of production and import is severely restricted, there is no competition amongst indigenous producers who have therefore little incentive to improve the technique of their manufacture or the quality of their products. This is an unfortunate development and we impressed on the representatives of the industry who attended the public inquiry the importance of adopting quality control measures in their factories. The number of screw manufacturers in the country, large and small, are not many and we suggest that the Development Wing should, in consultation with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals and the Development Commission for Small Scale Industries, arrange for periodical inspection of screw factories and classify them with regard to the quality of their products.

8.1. *Import control policy.*—A statement showing the import control policy in regard to wood screws from the licensing period January—  
**Import control** June 1957 to the licensing period October 1959—  
**policy and** March 1960 is given in Appendix III.

8.2. *Imports.*—Countrywise imports during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 as published in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India are given in Appendix IV. Total imports during these years

are given below (the tonnage figures have been converted into gross at the rate of 1 ton being equivalent to 2,200 gross).

Year	Quantity		Value
	Tons	Gross	
1957 . . . : . . . .	634.10	1,395,020	12,83,206
1958 . . . . . . . .	206.70	454,740	3,97,204
1959 . . . . . . . .	162.90	358,380	3,01,512

It is observed that there was no import of wood screws of the types which are manufactured in the country and that there was a steep main sources of imports during 1959 as compared with 1957. The main sources of imports during 1959 were West Germany, China Japan and U.K. in order of quantum of imports.

9.1. A statement showing destinationwise exports during 1957, 1958 and 1959 is given in Appendix V. The bulk of our exports went **Exports** to Middle East and African countries. Our total exports improved from 8,140 gross in 1957 to 26,840 gross in 1958 but declined to 18,040 gross in 1959.

9.2. There is no restriction on exports of mild steel wood screws but such persons as require assistance and desire to export wood screws under the Export Promotion Scheme operated by the Engineering Export Promotion Council have to register themselves with the Council. Registered exporters are required to export wood screws either according to I.S.I. specifications or according to specifications of the overseas buyers. Their goods are also subject to scrutiny by the Technical Sub-Committee of the Council from time to time. We are informed that at present no wood screw manufacturer has registered himself with the Engineering Export Promotion Council. Steel and Allied Products Ltd. Calcutta has applied for registration and its application is under consideration by the Council.

9.3. We have stated in paragraph 7.2 that the bulk of our wood screw manufacturers is not quality conscious and many of them are selling defective screws along with standard products. The packing of most of the manufacturers is not satisfactory. Lest export of defective screws or improperly packed screws should prejudice the long-term interests of our exports, it is important to ensure that only standard products properly packed are exported. We recommend, therefore, that necessary steps should be taken by Government to ensure that no export of wood screws takes place unless they are accompanied by a proper test certificate regarding the quality of the goods and proper packing.

10. Wood screws are assessed to duty under item No. 63(33)(a) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, the relevant extract from which is reproduced below :—

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of			Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	Burma	
63(33)	Iron or Steel Screws	Protective	35% ad valorem or 35 n.P.	..	..	Free	December, 1960.
(a)	Wood Screws.		per gross whichever is higher.				

11.1. For the purpose of the present inquiry the costs of production of mild steel wood screws at the factories of Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Southern Industrial Corporation (Private) Ltd., Madras were examined by our Cost Accounts Officer and Assistant Cost Accounts Officer respectively. Actual costs of production were determined for the year ended 31st December 1959 in the case of the former and for nine months ended 30th September 1959 in the case of the latter unit. During the costed period Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. Ltd. produced 492,926 gross of wood screws while Southern Industrial Corporation (Private) Ltd. 649,953 gross. Neither of the two units maintain any system of cost accounting and our Cost Accounts Officers experienced difficulties in compiling the actual costs from the various records of the two concerns. Actual costs of production have been worked out for the following sizes which are most in demand :

(a) *Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. Ltd.*

$\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6G$ ,  $1'' \times 7G$ ,  $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7G$ ,  $1'' \times 8G$ ,  $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8G$ ,  
 $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8G$ ,  $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 9G$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9G$ , and  $2'' \times 10G$ .

(b) *Southern Industrial Corporation (Private) Ltd.*

$\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4G$ ,  $5/8'' \times 5G$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6G$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7G$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8G$ ,  
 $1'' \times 7G$ ,  $1'' \times 8G$ ,  $1'' \times 9G$ ,  $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8G$ , and  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10G$ .

We discussed the cost data with the representatives of the two units. As they desired that the details of their costs of production should be kept confidential, we are forwarding the reports of our Cost Accounts Officers as confidential enclosures to this Report.

11.2 We have framed estimates of future costs of production by the two units and fair ex-works prices of indigenous wood screws on the basis of the data collected by our Cost Accounts Officer and Assistant Cost Accounts Officer. The following statement gives our estimates :—

**BENGAL SCREW MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., CALCUTTA**

*Statement showing the fair ex-works price per gross of wood screws*

	Sizes of Screws (inches×gauges)						Rs. per gross
	1×6	1×7	1½×7	1×8	1½×8	1½×9	1×10
1. Net material cost	0.20	0.35	0.40	0.49	0.59	0.59	0.69
2. Conversion charges	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.54	0.55	0.59
3. Packing materials	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.11
4. Total works cost	0.70	0.90	0.98	0.95	1.12	1.24	1.28
5. Profit @ 10% on capital employed	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
6. Total fair ex-works price	0.74	0.94	1.03	0.99	1.17	1.29	1.34
							1.45
							2.03

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION (PRIVATE) LTD., MADRAS

*Statement showing the fair ex-works price per gross of wood screws (countersunk Head)*

Rs. per gross

	Sizes of Screws (inches $\times$ gauges)										
	$\frac{1}{4} \times 4$	$\frac{5}{8} \times 5$	$\frac{3}{8} \times 5$	$\frac{1}{4} \times 6$	$\frac{3}{8} \times 7$	$\frac{1}{4} \times 8$	$1 \times 7$	$1 \times 8$	$1 \times 9$	$1 \frac{1}{4} \times 8$	$1 \frac{1}{4} \times 10$
1. Net Material Cost	•	•	0.09	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.37	0.47
2. Conversion charges	•	•	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.44	0.50
3. Packing materials	•	•	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
4. Total works cost	•	•	0.33	0.41	0.46	0.54	0.63	0.69	0.73	0.85	1.00
5. Profit at 10% on capital employed.	•	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.11
6. Total fair ex-works price	•	0.38	0.46	0.52	0.60	0.70	0.77	0.81	0.94	1.11	1.71

In framing the above estimates we have taken into account the following factors:—

- (i) *Production*.—Annual production has been assumed at 600,000 gross in the case of Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and 1 million gross in the case of Southern Industrial Corporation (Private) Ltd.
- (ii) *Raw materials*.—The latest prices for different types of hard bright mild steel wires have been adopted in our calculations. Rejections (apart from process scrap which is associated with the cutting of threads) have been allowed at 8½ per cent. on the weight of blanks in the case of Bengal Screw and 6 per cent. in the case of Southern Industrial Corporation (Private) Ltd.
- (iii) *Return*.—Return on capital has been assessed at 10 per cent. on capital employed, the element of working capital therein being equivalent to three months' cost of production.

11.3. For estimating the fair ex-works price of wood screws manufactured in the country we have taken a simple average of the costs of the common sizes of screws produced at the two factories. On this basis the average fair ex-works price of different sizes of wood screws works out to :

(Rs. per gross)

Sizes Diameter × Gauge	Fair ex-works price for		
	Bengal Screw Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Southern Industrial Corp. (Private) Ltd.	Average
1" × 6G	0.74	0.60	0.67
1" × 7G	0.94	0.81	0.88
1" × 8G	0.99	0.94	0.97
1½" × 8G	1.17	1.11	1.14

12. We have received c.i.f. prices of imported wood screws from the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Calcutta but they do not relate to the types and sizes costed by us. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta has forwarded the latest export price list of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds (Midlands) limited, Screw Division, Birmingham, U.K. which gives the latest export prices of all varieties of wood screws sold by them. The

**C. i. f. prices and  
landed costs\***

c.i.f. prices for comparable items at main ports of importation have been worked out from the price list and are given below:—

Size	Export price or c. i. f. price at main ports of importation	(per gross)		
		Net c. i. f. price at main ports of importation after allowing 51½ % discount	sh. d.	Rs. nP.
4" x 6G	2— 5	1·61	0·78	
1" x 7G	3— 4	2·22	1·08	
1" x 8G	3— 7	2·39	1·16	
1½" x 8G	4— 2	2·78	1·35	

We have not been able to collect information about export prices from West Germany or Japan. The matter was discussed at the public inquiry and it was agreed that the quantum of protection required by the industry could be determined on the basis of c.i.f. prices worked out above.

13. The following table gives a comparison of the fair ex-works prices of the four common sizes of wood screws with the landed costs of corresponding imported screws:—

*Statement showing the comparison between the estimated average fair ex-works price of the two companies for future and the c. i. f. of the selected types/sizes of M. S. wood screws*

(Rs. per gross)

	Sizes of Screws (inches x gauges)			
	4 x 6	1 x 7	1 x 8	1½ x 8
1. Fair ex-works price	0·67	0·88	0·97	1·14
2. C.i.f.	0·78	1·08	1·16	1·35
3. Landing charges	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
4. Landed cost without duty(2+3)	0·79	1·09	1·17	1·36
5. Difference (1—4)	—0·12	—0·21	—0·20	—0·22
6. Difference as a% on c.i.f.(5—2)	—15·40	—19·40	—17·20	—16·30

14. It will be seen from the above comparison that the landed costs ex-duty of imported wood screws are higher than the fair ex-works prices of indigenous screws and that the margin in favour of the industry varies from 15·4 per cent in the case of screws of  $\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6$  gauge to 19·4 per cent.

**Measure of protection.** in the case of screws of  $1'' \times 7$  gauge On the basis of this comparison there is no case for continuance of protection. Two large manufacturing units which were not costed, also informed us that protection is not required. After the withdrawal of protection from the machine screw industry, the continuance of protection for units which can produce both machine and wood screws requires very strong justification. The industry has achieved considerable progress in the range and volume of its output and nearly all popular types of wood screws are now manufactured in the country. It has been enjoying tariff protection since 1947. In addition, it is protected by severe restrictions of imports and considering the present balance of payment position, we do not foresee any possibility of import control being so liberalised in the near future as to jeopardise the interests of the domestic industry. In view of these considerations, we have come to the conclusion that the industry does not require continuance of tariff protection for a further period. We recommend, therefore, that protection granted to the industry need not be continued beyond 31st December 1960. With effect from 1st January 1961, Government may impose revenue duty on wood screws at such level as they deem necessary for fiscal purposes keeping in view the consideration that a common fastener of this type used in a number of industries should attract a low rate of duty.

15. We have stated in paragraph 6.7 that V.P.I. (Vapour Phase Inhibitor) packing paper is one of the consumable stores used by the wood screw industry. This paper, which is entirely **Other matter** imported, is used for protecting steel screws from rusting. It is not very extensively used and most of the manufacturers use a coating of kerosene and lubricating oils for preventing rust formation. Such coating, however, gives a dull appearance to the screws. The representative of Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd. stated at the public inquiry that V.P.I. packing paper is a kind of neutral kraft paper coated on one side with certain chemicals and on the other side with a thin layer of paraffin wax and that till about a year ago it used to be assessed under I.C.T. item No. 44—"paper, all sorts, not otherwise specified" to the duty of customs at 40 per cent. *ad valorem plus* the counter-vailing excise duty. Lately, the Custom House, Bombay has begun to assess the article to the higher rate of duty of 75 per cent. *ad valorem* under I.C.T. item No. 45(a) as "an article made of paper". The Company's representative contended that such classification is not correct and that V.P.I. packing paper ought to be treated as a kind of "treated paper" like art and chromo paper and assessed under I.C.T. item No. 44. We understand that the Company has filed an appeal against the Assistant Collector's ruling and that the appeal is under consideration. We refrain, therefore, from expressing an opinion on the claims of the Company. We, however, desire to place on record that the packing usually employed by the bulk of the screw industry leaves much to be desired and

that as V.P.I. packing paper protects the screw from rusting and retains its shine, its use should not be discouraged until a suitable substitute becomes indigenously available.

16. Our conclusions and recommendations are summarised below :—

**Summary of conclusions and recommendations.**

(1) It would not be far wrong to place the domestic demand for wood screws for 1960 at 11 million gross. The demand will increase at least by one million gross per annum and the total demand will reach a minimum of 14 million gross in 1963.

[Paragraph 4.3]

(2) Taking both large scale and small scale sectors together, the total capacity of the wood screw industry on single shift works out to about 9 million gross per annum. Their combined output was 8,496,622 gross in 1957, 7,660,448 gross in 1958 and 9.9 million gross (approximately) in 1959.

[Paragraph 5.2.2]

(3) In the context of increased supply of billets to them wire manufacturers should endeavour to meet more fully and expeditiously the demand of wood screw manufacturers.

[Paragraph 6.2]

(4) National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd. should take urgent steps to improve the quality of their wire rods and wires so as to conform to Indian Standard Specifications.

[Paragraph 6.4]

(5) Necessary steps should be taken by Government to ensure that no export of wood screws takes place unless they are accompanied by a proper test certificate regarding the quality of the goods and proper packing.

[Paragraph 9.3]

(6) Protection to the wood screw industry need not be continued beyond 31st December 1960. With effect from 1st January 1961, Government may impose revenue duty on wood screws at such level as they deem necessary for fiscal purposes keeping in view the consideration that a common fastener of this type used in a number of industries should attract a low rate of duty.

[Paragraph 14]

17. We wish to thank the representatives of producers, importers and consumers of wood screws for the **Acknowledgements** co-operation we have received from them in carrying out this inquiry.

K. R. P. AIYANGAR,  
*Chairman*

J. N. DUTTA,  
*Member*

R. S. BHATT,  
*Member*

RAMA VARMA,  
*Secretary.*

*Bombay,*  
19th April, 1960.



## APPENDIX I

*(Vide paragraph 2·1)*

*List of firms, bodies and Government Departments to whom the Commission's questionnaires and letters were issued and from whom replies were received.*

\*Indicates those who replied in detail.

†Those who have stated that they are either not interested in the inquiry or are not dealing in the product.

### **A. Producers**

- \*1. Badhwar & Co., G. T. Road, Delhi-Shahdara.
- \*2. Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 2, Clive Row, (4th Floor), Calcutta.
- \*3. Gowrihouse Metal Works, Rajapalayam, (S. India).
- \*4. Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
- \*5. Jagatjit Engineering Works, Post Box No. 20, Factory Area, Opposite Railway Station, Kapurthala.
- \*6. Capstan Wire Products Private Ltd., 34, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
- 7. Matharoo Brothers, G. T. Road, Amritsar.
- 8. Northern India Steel Works, Batala Road, 43, Verka, (Dist. Amritsar).
- 9. K. B. Engineering Co. Private Ltd., Sultanwind Road, Amritsar.
- 10. Punjab Steel Rolling Mills, Old Station, Baroda-3.
- 11. Savita Industries Ltd., 192, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta-40.
- \*12. Southern Industrial Corporation Pvt. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 113, 6, Armenian Street, Madras-1.
- \*13. S. S. Miranda Private Ltd., Champsí Bhimji Road, Mount Road, Maza-gaon P. O., Bombay.
- \*14. Standard Screw Factory, 3299, Turkman Gate, Delhi-6.
- \*15. Steel & Allied Products Ltd., 17, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
- \*16. Universal Screw Factory, Chheharta, Amritsar.
- \*17. Victor Industries, Sultanwind Road, Amritsar.
- \*18. National Industries, Sultanwind Road, Amritsar.
- \*19. Wood Screw Ltd., "Shree Bansidhar" Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad-1.
- \*20. K. T. Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Broach Street, Opp. Victoria Docks (Dana Bunder), (P. O. Box No. 5052), Bombay-9.
- †21. B. Premnath Co. Private Ltd., K. T. Building, Broach Street, Bombay-9.
- \*22. Sarbjit Industries, Ram Tirath Road, Amritsar.
- †23. Screwmans Industrial Estate, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.
- \*24. Punjab Metal Works, 24, Laxmi Building, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay-1.
- 25. Hind Wire Industries Private Ltd., P-16, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.

### **B. Importers**

- †1. Vulcan Trading Co. Ltd., Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
- 2. East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd., Shreenivas House, P. O. Box No. 639, 27-A, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay-1.

**B. Importers—contd.**

3. Jessop & Co. Ltd., 63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
4. Hirji Trikamji, 82/86, Agiary Lane, Bombay-3.
5. Usha Bolt & Nut Co., 14/2, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta-1.
- \*6. M. Mansukhlal & Co., 34, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
- \*7. P. B. Shah & Co., Ltd., 86, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
- †8. Industrial Importers and Engineers Ltd., Stephen House, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta-1.
- \*9. Bishambernath Balkishan, 3, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay-3.
- †10. Chimanlal Desai & Co., Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
11. Amarnath Walaiti Ram, 12, Narayan Dhuru Cross Lane, Bombay-3.
12. Laxmi Narayan Paul & Co., 113, Manohar Das Chowk Bazar, Bara Bazar, Calcutta.
13. K. Paul Private Ltd., 34, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
14. S. Kantilal & Co., 79, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
15. United Importing & Exporting Syndicate, 46-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
16. Vishal & Co., 3, Commercial Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
17. Chromolite (India) Pvt. Ltd., 149, M. G. Road, Calcutta.
18. Chaganlal & Co., Argyle Road Junction, Bombay-9.
19. Manufacturers' Eastern Agency, 105, Apollo Street, Bombay-1.
20. The Oriental Motor Equipment Co., Panjrapole Lane, Bombay-4.
21. Aggarwal Brothers, 110, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay-3.
22. Eswardas Tilumal & Co., 43, Bibijan Street, Bombay.
23. Tarachand Gupta & Bros., 118, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay-3.
24. Santram Biasdev Co., 6, Narayan Dhuru cross Lane, Bombay-3.
25. Waran & Co., 1st Floor Sonawalla Building, 25, Bank Street, Bombay-1.
- †26. Chimanlal Vadilal & Co., 80, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay-3.
27. Ebrahim Mulla Samsuddin & Co., 12, Khokha Bazar, Bombay-3.
28. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Sanatnagar, Hyderabad.
29. Acme Mfg. Co. Ltd., Antop Hill, Wadala, Bombay.
- †30. Voltas Ltd., Chinchpokli Road, Bombay-12.

**C. Consumers.**

- \*1. Controller of Stores, Central Railway, V. T., Bombay.
- \*2. Controller of Stores, Western Railway, General Office, Bombay.
- \*3. Controller of Stores, Southern Railway, Pérambur, Madras.
- \*4. Controller of Stores, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur.
5. Controller of Stores, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
6. Controller of Stores, Eastern Railway, Calcutta.
- \*7. Controller of Stores, Northern Railway, Delhi.
- \*8. Railway Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras.
- \*9. Bombay Port Trust, Administrative Offices, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
- \*10. Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of Bombay, Sachivalaya, Bombay.
11. Secretary, All India Spinners' Association, (Saranjan Vibhag), 394, Kalba-devi Road, Bombay-2.

**C. Consumers—Contd.**

- \*12. B. E. S. T. Undertaking, Electric House, Colaba, Bombay.
- †13. Southern Roadways Ltd., Madurai (South India).
- \*14. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Gandhigram, Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.
- 15. Sunderdas Saw Mills, Reay Road, Bombay-10.
- 16. Curzon & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
- 17. Jayanand Khira & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Ghodbunder Road, Bombay-25.
- 18. G. C. Bhandari & Sons, Manufacturers, Representative, Broadway, Ernakulam, Kerala State. .

**D. Raw Material Suppliers.**

- \*1. Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd., P. O. Indranagar, Jamshedpur-8.
- \*2. National Rolling & Steel Ropes Ltd., Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Road, Calcutta.

**E. Producers' Associations.**

- 1. The Secretary, Screw Manufacturers' Association, India Exchange (7th Floor), Calcutta.
- 2. The Secretary, Punjab Screw Manufacturers' Association, Sultanwind Road, Amritsar.

**F. Importers' Associations.**

- 1. The Iron, Steel & Hardware' Merchants Chamber of India, K. T. Building, Broach Street, Opp. Victoria Dock, Bombay-9.
- 2. The Madras Hardware (Sundry) & Paint Merchants, Association, Venkatachala Mudali Street, P. T., Madras-3.

**G. Government Departments.**

- \*1. The Senior Industrial Adviser, Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Udyog Bhavan, King Edward Road, New Delhi.
- \*2. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- \*3. The Director General of Supplies & Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- \*4. The Iron & Steel Controller, 23, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
- \*5. Collector of Customs, Bombay.
- \*6. Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
- †7. Collector of Customs, Madras.
- †8. Collector of Customs, Cochin.
- \*9. The Director of Industries and Statistics Authority, Government of Bombay, Bombay.
- 10. The Director of Industries, Government of Madras, Madras.
- \*11. The Director of Industries, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
- 12. The Director of Industries, No. 1, Raipur Road, Delhi.
- \*13. Director of Industries, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh.

**H. State Governments.**

- 1. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam, Shillong.
- 2. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

H. *State Governments*—contd.

3. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Patna.
4. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Bhubaneshwar.
5. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.
6. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Chandigarh.
7. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
8. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Madras.
9. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
10. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
11. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar.
12. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.
13. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Bombay.
14. The Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
15. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi State, Delhi.
16. The Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh State, Simla.



**APPENDIX II**  
*(Vide paragraph 2.4)*

*List of persons who attended the public inquiry on 18th March, 1960.*

**A. Producers**

1. Shri S. P. Khanna	Representing	Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
2. Shri K. Ramanathan	”	Southern Industrial Corp. Private Ltd., P. O. Box No. 113, 6, Armenian Street, Madras-1.
3. Shri D. N. Arora	”	Bengal Screw Mfg. Co. Ltd., 2, Clive Row (4th Floor), Calcutta.
4. Shri S. K. Mazumdar	”	Steel & Allied Products Ltd., 17, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. and Screw Manufacturers, Association, India Exchange (7th Floor), India Exchange Place, Calcutta.
5. Shri K. K. Kamath	”	Steel & Allied Products Ltd., 17, Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
6. Shri M. L. Kapur	”	Universal Screw Factory, Chheharta, Amritsar.
7. Shri I. M. Sakhija	”	Jagatjit Engineering Works, Post Box No. 20, Factory Area, Opposite Railway Station, Kapurthala.
8. Shri James Miranda	”	S. S. Miranda Private Ltd., Champasi Bhimji Road, Mount Road, Mazgaon P. O., Bombay.
9. Shri Prabhudas Shah	”	Capstan Wire Products Private Ltd., 34, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
10. Shri N. A. Thakore	”	Wood Screw Ltd., 'Shree Bansidhar', Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad-1.
11. Shri N. S. Patel	”	

**B. Importer**

12. Shri T. G. Thakur . . . Representing Vulcan Trading Co. (India) Ltd., Shreenivas House, P. O. Box No. 639, 27-A, Waudby Road, Bombay-1.

**C. Consumers**

13. Shri R. Pereira . . . Representing Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay-1.

14. Shri D. Velayuchan . . . , , , Western Railway, Bombay.

15. Shri S. Vaidyalingam . . . , , , Central Railway, Bombay.

**D. Raw Material Suppliers**

16. Shri I. M. Pai . . . Representing Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., P. O. Indranagar, Jamshedpur.

17. Shri K. C. B. Mehta . . . , , , National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd., Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Road, Calcutta.

**E. Government Departments**

18. Shri S. P. Singh, Deputy Development Officer (LME). Representing Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Udyog Bhavan, King Edward Road, New Delhi.

19. Lt. Col. O. G. Eapen, Deputy Iron and Steel Controller. , , , Iron and Steel Controller, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

20. Dr. J. D. Verma, Assistant Director. , , , Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Shahjahan Road, Hutmants, New Delhi.

21. Shri A. P. Bhandarkar, Appraiser. , , , Collector of Customs, Bombay.

22. Shri D. S. Godbole, Deputy Director of Industries. , , , Director of Industries and Statistics Authority, Queen's Barrack No. 11, Foreshore Road, Bombay.

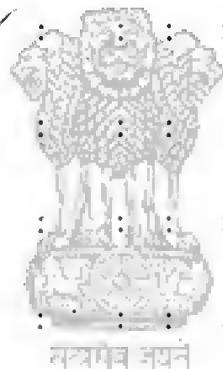
23. Shri M. V. Pandit, Deputy Director of Industries. , , ,

### APPENDIX III (*Vide* paragraph 8.)

Statement showing the import control policy in regard to wood screws made of iron or steel falling under Sl. No. 54 of Part I, Section II of the Red Book for the licensing periods—January-June 1957 to October 1959-March 1960.

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>B. Woodscrews of the type specified below:</b>									
1 Counter Sunk Head Woodscrews	Nil.	Same as in the previous period							
2 Counter Sunk Head Household Assortment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d) Quota licences issued for sub-item 'A' were also valid for import of items falling under sub-item 'C'.
3 Counter Sunk Head wormed to head.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4 Round Head Wood Screw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 Raised Head Woodscrews	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 Cheese Head Woodscrews.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>C. Iron and Steel screws of the 100% (a) following descriptions.</b>									
1 Coach Screws, Square, Hexagonal Head.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(f) Hammered Screws were included in sub-item 'C'.
2 Sheet Metal Screws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 Self Tapping Screws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



APPENDIX IV

(Vide paragraph 8.2)

*Statement showing the country-wise imports of wood screws during 1957, 1958 and 1959.*

Sl. No.	Countries from which imported	1957		1958		1959	
		Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	Quantity Tons	Value Rs.
1	U. K.	263.35	579,370	4,61,861	10.10	22,220	43,091
2	Sweden	33.40	73,480	95,552	0.80	1,760	3,143
3	Denmark	2.35	5,170	4,579	3.20	7,040	6,186
4	Germany West	144.60	318,120	2,99,566	177.40	170,280	1,60,910
5	Netherlands	..	..	..	772	..	..
6	Belgium	66.25	145,750	1,91,055	12.10	26,620	24,078
7	Italy	17.25	37,950	24,973	13.15	28,930	17,641
8	Austria	0.55	1,210	1,345	..	..	..
9	Kuwait	0.90	1,980	2,050	..	..	..
10	Japan	105.45	231,990	1,87,360	48.45	106,590	78,539
11	U. S. A.	..	..	14,093	0.05	110	1,837
12	China	..	..	..	41.45	91,190	61,779
13	France	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>Total</b>	<b>634.10</b>	<b>1,395,020</b>	<b>12,83,206</b>	<b>206.70</b>	<b>454,740</b>	<b>3,97,204</b>
						<b>162.90</b>	<b>358,380</b>
							<b>3,01,512</b>

APPENDIX V

(Vide paragraph 9-1)

*Statement showing the country-wise exports of wood screws during 1957, 1958 and 1959.*

Sl. No.	Countries to which exported	1957			1958			1959				
		Quantity Tons	Gross Rs.	Value Rs.	Quantity Tons	Gross Rs.	Value Rs.	Quantity Tons	Gross Rs.	Value Rs.		
1	Bahrein Islands	•	•	0-10	220	303	0-15	330	855	0-10	220	545
2	Kuwait	•	•	0-10	220	404	•	•	•	0-15	330	1,340
3	Oman	•	•	0-20	440	1,332	0-40	880	1,567	0-05	110	960
4	Pakistan E. & W.	•	•	0-60	1,320	1,518	0-10	220	598	•	•	•
5	Muscat	•	•	0-10	220	130	•	•	•	•	•	37
6	Saudi Arabia	•	•	•	•	16	0-30	660	1,245	•	•	•
7	Afghanistan	•	•	2-60	5,720	3,624	0-75	1,650	2,015	2-60	5,720	11,034
8	Nepal	•	•	•	•	55	•	•	•	•	•	•
9	Aden	•	•	•	•	•	2-10	4,620	13,668	•	•	•
10	Nigeria	•	•	•	•	•	0-10	220	119	•	•	•
11	Kenya	•	•	•	•	•	2-15	4,730	15,497	2-10	4,620	12,442
12	Uganda	•	•	•	•	•	2-75	6,050	19,786	•	•	•
13	Tanganyika	•	•	•	•	•	2-25	4,950	14,123	2-90	6,380	5,009
14	Ethiopia	•	•	•	•	•	4-15	2,530	1,732	•	•	•
15	Zanzibar	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0-30	660	730
	Total	•	3-70	8,140	7,382	12-20	26,840	71,205	8-20	18,040	32,117	